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EXHIBIT 6 OF FIELDS DECLARATION

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lacking in meaning or substance: SUPERFICIAL 2c — fluffily /'flʌ-
-li/ adv — fluffiness /'flʌ-fē-nəs/ n
flügelhorn or fluegelhorn /'flü-gəl-hörn, 'flü- / n [G, fr. Flügel
wing, flank + Horn horn; fr. its use to signal the flanking drivers in a
battue] (1854): a valved brass instrument resembling a cornet but
having a larger bore — flügelhornist /-hörn-nist/ n
fluid /'flü-əd/ adj [F or L: F *fluide*, fr. L *fluidus*, fr. *fluere* to flow;
akin to GK *phlyzein* to boil over] (1603) 1 a: having particles that
easily move and change their relative position without a separation of
the mass and that easily yield to pressure: capable of flowing b
subject to change or movement (boundaries became ~) 2: charac-
terized by or employing a smooth easy style (the ballerina's ~ move-
ments) 3 a: available for a different use b: LIQUID 4 (~ assets) —
fluidly adv — fluidness n
fluid (1661): a substance (as a liquid or gas) tending to flow or con-
form to the outline of its container — fluidal /'flü-ə-dl/ adj — flu-
idally /-dl/ adv
fluid dram or flu-i-dram /'flü-ə(d)-dram/ n (ca. 1860): a unit of
liquid capacity equal to 1/8 fluid ounce — see WEIGHT table
fluid-extract /'flü-ə-'dek-'strakt/ n (1851): an alcohol preparation of
a vegetable drug containing the active constituents of one gram of the
dry drug in each milliliter
fluidic /'flü-'dīk/ adj (1960): of, relating to, or being a device (as an
amplifier, or control) that depends for operation on the pressures and
flows of a fluid in precisely shaped channels — fluidic n — fluidics
/'flü-diks/ n pl but sing in constr
fluidity /'flü-'dī-tē / n (1603) 1: the quality or state of being fluid
2: the physical property of a substance that enables it to flow
fluidize /'flü-'dī-zē / vt -ized, -izing (ca. 1855) 1: to cause to flow
like a fluid 2: to suspend (as solid particles) in a rapidly moving
stream of gas or vapor to induce flowing motion of the whole — flu-
idization /'flü-ə-dī-zā-shən / n — fluidizer /'flü-'dī-zər / n — flu-
idized bed n (1949): a bed of small solid particles (as in a coal
burning furnace) suspended and kept in motion by an upward flow of a
fluid (as a gas) — called also fluid bed
fluidmechanics n pl but sing or pl in constr (1937): a branch of me-
chanics dealing with the properties of liquids and gases
fluidounce n (ca. 1860) 1: a U.S. unit of liquid capacity equal to 1/8
pint — see WEIGHT table 2: a British unit of liquid capacity equal to
1/16 pint — see WEIGHT table
fluke /'flük / n [ME, fr. OE *flōc*; akin to OE *flōh* chip, OHG *flah*
smooth; GK *plat* flat surface, and prob. to OE *flōr* floor — more at
FLOOR] (bef. 12c) 1: FLATFISH 2: a flattened digenetic trematode
worm; broadly: TREMATODE — compare LIVER FLUKE
fluke n [perh. fr. /fluke/ (1561) 1: the part of an anchor that fastens
in the ground — see ANCHOR illustration 2: one of the lobes of a
whale's tail
fluke n [origin unknown] (1857) 1: an accidentally successful stroke
at billiards or pool 2: a stroke of luck (the discovery was a ~)
fluky also fluk-ey /'flük-ē/ adj fluk-i-er, -est (1867) 1: happening
by or depending on chance 2: being unsteady or uncertain — used
esp. of wind
flume /'flum / n [prob. fr. ME *flum* river, fr. OF, fr. L *flumen*, fr. *fluere*
more at FLUID] (1748) 1: an inclined channel for conveying water
(as for power) 2: a ravine or gorge with a stream running through it
flum-mery /'flam-rē, 'fla-mē / n, pl flum-eries (W *flumery*) (1623) 1 a
a soft jelly or porridge made with flour or meal b: any of several
sweet desserts 2: MUMMERY, MUMBO JUMBO
flum-mox /'fla-maks, -miks / vt [origin unknown] (1837): CONFUSE
flump /'flamp / n [imit.] vt (1816): to move or fall suddenly and heavily
(~ed down into the chair) ~ vt: to place or drop with a flump
flump n (1832): a dull heavy sound (as of a fall)
flung past and past part of FLING
flunk /'flank / vt [perh. blend of *flinch* and *funk*] vt (1823): to fail esp.
in an examination or course ~ vt 1: to give a failing grade to 2: to
get a failing grade in — flunk-er n
flunk n (1846): an act or instance of flunking
flunk out vt (1920): to be dismissed from a school or college for failure
flunk-y or flunk-key /'flag-kē / n, pl flunkies or flunkkeys [Sc. of un-
known origin] (ca. 1782) 1 a: a liveried servant b: one performing
menial or miscellaneous duties 2: YES-MAN
flu-o-cin-o-lone acetate-to-nide /'flü-ə-'sī-n-'lōn-ə-sə-'tō-'nīd / n [fluor-
+cinolone, prob. alter. of *nisolone* (as in prednisolone)] (1963): a
glucocorticoid steroid $C_{21}H_{27}F_3O_6$ used esp. as an anti-inflammatory
agent in the treatment of skin diseases
fluor /'flü-ər, 'flü-ər / n [NL, mineral belonging to a group used as
fluxes and including fluoric, fr. L *fluor*, fr. *fluere* — more at FLUID]
(1661): FLUORITE
fluor- or fluoro- comb form [F] 1: fluorine (fluoride) 2 also fluori-
fluorescence (fluoroscope) (fluorimeter)
fluoresce /'flü-res, 'flō- / vi -resced, -rescing [back-formation fr.
fluorescence] (1874): to produce, undergo, or exhibit fluorescence —
fluorescer n
fluoresce-in /'flü-'re-sē-ən / n (1876): a yellow or red crystalline dye
 $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$ with a bright yellow-green fluorescence in alkaline solution
fluorescence /'flü-'re-sē-'t(ə)s / n [fluor + -esce] (1852): lumi-
nescence that is caused by the absorption of radiation at one wave-
length followed by nearly immediate reradiation usu. at a different
wavelength and that ceases almost immediately when the incident
radiation stops; also: the radiation emitted — compare PHOSPHORES-
CENCE
fluorescent /'s-nt / adj (1853) 1: having or relating to fluorescence
2: bright and glowing as a result of fluorescence (~ inks); broadly
very bright in color — fluorescent n
fluorescent lamp n (1896): a tubular electric lamp having a coating
of fluorescent material on its inner surface and containing mercury
vapor whose bombardment by electrons from the cathode provides
ultraviolet light which causes the material to emit visible light
fluor-date /'flü-ə-'dāt, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / vi -dated, -dating (1949): to
add a fluoride to (as drinking water) to reduce tooth decay — fluo-
ri-date /'flōr-'dāt, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n — fluoridation /'flōr-'dā-shən, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n
fluoride /'flōr-'īd, 'flōr- / n, often attrib (1826) 1: a compound of
fluorine: 2: the monovalent anion of fluorine

fluorinate /'flōr-'ē-nāt, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / vt -nated, -nating (ca. 1929)
1: to treat or cause to combine with fluorine or a compound of fluorine
— fluoro-nation /'flōr-'ē-nā-shən, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n
fluorine /'flūr-, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n [F, fr. NL *fluor*] (1813): a nonme-
talloid halogen element that is isolated as a pale yellowish flammable
irritating toxic diatomic gas — see ELEMENT table
fluorite /'flūr-, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n [fl., fr. NL *fluor*] (1868): a transpar-
ent or translucent mineral of different colors that consists of the fluo-
ride of calcium and is used as a flux and in the making of opalescent
and opaque glasses
fluoro-car-bon /'flūr-ə-'kār-bən, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n (1937): any of vari-
ous chemically inert compounds containing carbon and fluorine used
chiefly as lubricants, refrigerants, nonstick coatings, and formerly aro-
sol propellants and in making resins and plastics; also: CHLORO-
FLUOROCARBON
fluoro-chrome /'flūr-ə-'krōm, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n (1943): any of various
fluorescent substances used in biological staining to produce fluores-
cence in a specimen
fluoro-graphy /'flūr-ə-'grā-fē, 'flō-, 'flō- / n (1941): PHOTOFLUOROGRAP-
HY — fluo-ro-graphic /'flūr-ə-'grā-fik, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / adj
fluoro-meter /'flūr-ə-'mē-tər, 'flō-, 'flō- / or fluoro-m-e-ter /'rī- / n
(1897): an instrument for measuring fluorescence and related phe-
nomena (as intensity of radiation) — fluoro-metric or fluoro-met-
ric /'flūr-ə-'mē-trik, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / adj — fluoro-metry /'flūr-ə-'mē-
trē, 'flō-, 'flō- / or fluoro-m-e-try /'rī-mē-trē / n
fluoro-scope /'flūr-ə-'skōp, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n [ISV] (1896): an instru-
ment used for observing the internal structure of an opaque object (as
the living body) by means of X rays — fluoro-scopic /'flūr-ə-'skōp-
ik, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / adj — fluoro-scop-i-cal-ly /-pī-k(ə)-lē / adv — fluo-
ro-scopist /'flūr-ə-'skōp-ist, 'flō-, 'flō- / n — fluoro-scop-y /'flūr-ə-'skōp-
i / n
fluoroscope vt -scoped, -scoping (1898): to examine by fluoros-
copy
fluoro-sis /'flūr-ə-'sīs, 'flō-, 'flō- / n [NL] (1927): an abnormal condition (as
mottling of the teeth) caused by fluorine or its compounds — fluoro-
sis /'flūr-ə-'sīs / adj
fluoro-uracil /'flūr-ə-'yūr-ə-sil, -səl, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n [fluor- + uracil]
(ca. 1958): a fluorine-containing pyrimidine base $C_4H_3FN_2O_2$ used to
treat some kinds of cancer
fluor-spär /'flūr-'spär, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n (1794): FLUORITE
flu-phen-azine /'flü-'fē-nā-'zēn, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n [fluor- + phenazine] (ca. 1960): a
tranquilizing compound $C_{12}H_{10}F_3N_2OS$ used esp. combined as a salt
flur-ry /'flūr-, 'flōr- / n, pl flurr-ies [prob. fr. *flurr* (to throw scatter-
ingly)] (1686) 1 a: a gust of wind b: a brief light snowfall 2 a
a brief period of commotion or excitement b: a sudden occurrence
of many things at once: BARRAGE 2 (~ of insults) 3: a brief ad-
vance or decline in prices: a short-lived outburst of trading activity
flurry vb flurried, flurring vt (1757): to cause to become agi-
tated and confused ~ vt: to move in an agitated or confused manner
flush /'flʌʃ / vt [ME *flusshen*] vt (13c): to take wing suddenly ~ vt
1: to cause (a bird) to flush 2: to expose or chase from a place of
concealment (~ed the boys from their hiding place)
flush n [MF *flus*, *fluz*, fr. L *fluxus* flow, flux] (ca. 1529) 1: a hand of
playing cards all of the same suit; specif.: a poker hand containing five
cards of the same suit but not in sequence — see POKER illustration 2
a series of three or more slalom gates set vertically on a slope
flush n [perh. modif. of L *fluxus*] (1529) 1: a sudden flow (as of
water); also: a rinsing or cleansing with or as if with a flush of water
2 a: a sudden increase or expansion; esp.: sudden and usu. abundant
new plant growth b: a surge of emotion (felt a ~ of anger at the
insult) 3 a: a tinge of red: BLUSH b: a fresh and vigorous state (in
the first ~ of womanhood) 4: a transitory sensation of extreme heat
— compare HOT FLASH
flush vt (1548) 1: to flow and spread suddenly and freely 2 a: to
glow brightly b: BLUSH 3: to produce new growth (the plants ~
twice during the year) ~ vt 1 a: to cause to flow b: to pour liq-
uid over or through; esp.: to cleanse or wash out with or as if with a
rush of liquid (~ the toilet) (~ the lungs with air) 2: INFLAME, EX-
CITE ~ usu. used passively (~ed with pride) 3: to cause to blush
flush adj (1594) 1 a: of a ruddy healthy color b: full of life and
vigor: LUSTY 2 a: filled to overflowing b: AFFLUENT 3: readily
available: ABUNDANT 4 a: having or forming a continuous plane or
unbroken surface (~ paneling) b: directly abutting or immediately
adjacent: as (1): set even with an edge of a type, page or column
having no indentation (2): arranged edge to edge so as to fit snugly
— flushness n
flush adv (1700) 1: in a flush manner 2: SQUARELY (hit him ~ on
the chin)
flush vt (ca. 1842): to make flush (~ the headings on a page)
flush-able /'flʌ-shə-bəl / adj (1973): suitable for disposal by flushing
down a toilet
flush-ter /'flʌ-sh-ər / vt flus-tered, flus-ter-ing /-t(ə)-rɪŋ/ [prob. of
Scand origin; akin to Icel *flaustur* hurry] vt (1604) 1: to make tipsy
2: to put into a state of agitated confusion: UPSET ~ vt: to move or
behave in an agitated or confused man-
ner syn see DISCOMPOSE — flus-tered-
ly adv
fluster n (1728): a state of agitated
confusion
flute /'flüt / n [ME *floute*, fr. MF *flaute*,
fr. OF *flaute*, prob. fr. OProv *flaut*]
(14c) 1 a: RECORDER 3 b: a keyed
woodwind instrument consisting of
a cylindrical tube which is stopped at one
end and which has a side hole over
which air is blown to produce the tone
and having a range from middle C up-
ward for three octaves 2: something



flute 1b

\\ about \\ kitten, F table \\ar\\ further \\a\\ ash \\ā\\ ace \\ā\\ mop, mar
\\au\\ out \\ch\\ chin \\c\\ bet \\ē\\ easy \\g\\ go \\i\\ hit \\i\\ ice \\j\\ job
\\j\\ sing \\ō\\ go \\ō\\ law \\ōi\\ boy \\th\\ thin \\th\\ the \\ū\\ loot \\ū\\ foot
\\y\\ yet \\zh\\ vision \\ā, k, ʔ, ce, ē, ue, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation

in-ter-cur-rent \in-tar-'kor-ant, -'ka-rant\ *adj* [L *intercurrent*, *inter-currens*, pp. of *intercurrere*] (1611): occurring during and modifying the course of another disease (as an infection)

in-ter-cut \in-tar-'kot\ *v* (1938): 1: to insert (a contrasting camera shot) into a take by cutting 2: to insert a contrasting camera shot into (a take) by cutting ~ *vi*: to alternate contrasting camera shots by cutting

in-ter-den-tal \in-tar-'den-tl\ *adj* (ca. 1874): 1: situated or intended for use between the teeth 2: formed with the tip of the tongue between the upper and lower front teeth — **in-ter-den-tal-ly** \-t'l-ē\ *adv*

in-ter-dict \in-tar-'dikt\ *n* [ME. *alter*, of *entredit*, fr. OF. fr. L *interdictum* prohibition, fr. neut. of *interdicere*, pp. of *interdicere* to interpose, forbid, fr. *inter-* + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] (15c): 1: a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical censure withdrawing most sacraments and Christian burial from a person or district 2: a prohibitory decree — **PROHIBITION**

in-ter-dict \in-tar-'dikt\ *v* (15c): 1: to lay under or prohibit by an interdict 2: to forbid in a usu. formal or authoritative manner 3: to destroy, damage, or cut off (as an enemy line of supply) by firepower to stop, or hamper an enemy *syn* see **FORBID** — **in-ter-dic-tion** \-dik-shən\ *n* — **in-ter-dic-tive** \-dik-tiv\ *adj* — **in-ter-dic-tor** \-tər\ *n* — **in-ter-dic-tory** \-tə-rē\ *adj*

in-ter-dif-fu-sion \-di-'fyū-zhən\ *n* (ca. 1872): the process of diffusing and mixing freely so as to approach a homogeneous mixture — **in-ter-dif-fuse** \-fyūz\ *v*

in-ter-dig-i-tate \-di-'jə-tāt\ *v* — **in-ter-dig-i-tat-ing** \in-tər- + L *digitus* finger — more at **TOE** (ca. 1849): to become interlocked like the fingers of folded hands — **in-ter-dig-i-tation** \-di-'jə-tā-shən\ *n*

in-ter-dis-ci-pli-nary \-di-'sə-plə-nər-ē\ *adj* (1926): involving two or more academic, scientific, or artistic disciplines

in-ter-est \in-tə-'rest\ *n* [ME. *prob.* alter, of earlier *interesse*, fr. AF & ML; AF, fr. ML, fr. L, to be between, make a difference, concern, fr. *inter-* + *esse* to be — more at **IS**] (15c): 1: a right, title, or legal share in something (2): participation in advantage and responsibility *b*: BUSINESS, COMPANY 2: a: a charge for borrowed money generally a percentage of the amount borrowed *b*: an excess above what is due or expected (returned the interest) 3: ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT; *also*: SELF-INTEREST 4: SPECIAL INTEREST 5: a: a feeling that accompanies or causes special attention to an object or class of objects; CONCERN *b*: something that arouses such attention *c*: a quality in a thing arousing interest

in-ter-est \in-tə-'rest\ *v* (1608): 1: to induce or persuade to participate or engage 2: to engage the attention or arouse the interest of (~ listeners)

in-ter-est-ed \in-tə-'rest-əd\ *adj* (1602): 1: having the attention engaged (~ listeners) 2: being affected or involved (~ parties) — **in-ter-est-ed-ly** *adv*

in-ter-est-group \in-tə-'rest-grup\ *n* (1908): a group of persons having a common identifying interest that often provides a basis for action

in-ter-est-ing \in-tə-'rest-ɪŋ\ *adj* (1768): 1: holding the attention; arousing interest — **in-ter-est-ing-ness** *n* — **in-ter-est-ing-ly** \-lɪ\ *adv* (1811): 1: in an interesting manner 2: as a matter of interest

in-ter-face \in-tər-'fās\ *n* (1882): 1: a surface forming a common boundary of two bodies, spaces, or phases (an oil-water ~) 2: a: the place at which independent and often unrelated systems meet and act on or communicate with each other (the man-machine ~) *b*: the means by which interaction or communication is achieved at an interface — **in-ter-fa-cial** \in-tər-'fā-shəl\ *adj*

in-ter-face \in-tər-'fās\ *v* (1962): 1: to connect by means of an interface (~ a machine with a computer) 2: to serve as an interface for ~ *vi*: 1: to become interfaced 2: to interact or coordinate harmoniously

in-ter-fac-ing \-fā-sɪŋ\ *n* (1942): fabric sewn between the facing and the outside of a garment (as in a collar or cuff) for stiffening and shape retention

in-ter-faith \in-tər-'fāth\ *adj* (1932): involving persons of different religious faiths

in-ter-fer-e \in-tər-'fir\ *v* — **in-ter-fer-ing** [ME *enterferen*, fr. MF *entreferir* to strike one another, fr. OF, fr. *entre-* + *ferir* to strike, fr. L *ferire* — more at **BORE**] (15c): 1: to interpose in a way that hinders or impedes: come into collision or be in opposition 2: to strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in walking or running — used esp. of horses 3: to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others 4: to act reciprocally so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another — used of waves *syn* see **INTERPOSE** — **in-ter-fer-er** *n*

in-ter-fer-ence \in-tər-'fir-əns\ *n* (1783): 1: a: the act or process of interfering *b*: something that interferes; OBSTRUCTION 2: the mutual constituting on meeting of two wave trains (as of light or sound) that constitutes alternating areas of increased and decreased amplitude (as light of dark lines or louder and softer sound) 3: a: the legal blocking of an opponent in football to make way for the ballcarrier *b*: the illegal hindering of an opponent in sports 4: partial or complete inhibition or sometimes facilitation of other genetic crossovers in the vicinity of a chromosomal locus where a preceding crossover has occurred 5: a: confusion of a received radio signal due to the presence of noise (as atmospheric) or signals from two or more transmitters on a single frequency *b*: something that produces such confusion 6: the disturbing effect of new learning on the performance of previously learned behavior with which it is inconsistent — **in-ter-fer-ent-ial** \-fə-'rent(t)-shəl\ *adj* — **in-ter-fer-ent** \-fə-'rent\ *adj*

in-ter-fer-o-gram \in-tər-'fir-ə-'gram\ *n* (1921): a photographic record made by an apparatus for recording optical interference phenomena

in-ter-fer-om-e-ter \in-tər-'fir-ə-'mā-tər, -'fi-'rā\ *n* [ISV] (1897): an instrument that utilizes the interference of waves (as of light) for precise determinations (as of distance or wavelength) — **in-ter-fer-o-met-ric** \-fir-ə-'mē-trik\ *adj* — **in-ter-fer-o-met-ri-cal-ly** \-trik-ə-'li\ *adv*

in-ter-fer-om-e-try \-fə-'rā-mā-trē, -'fi-'rā\ *n* (1957): any of a group of heat-stable soluble basic antiviral glycoproteins of low molecular weight that are produced usu. by cells exposed to the action of a virus, sometimes to the action of another intracellular parasite (as a bacterium), or experimentally to the action of some chemicals

in-ter-fer-tile \in-tər-'fər-tl\ *adj* (1899): capable of interbreeding — **in-ter-fer-ti-lity** \-fər-'ti-lē\ *n*

in-ter-file \in-tər-'fi\ *v* (1950): to arrange in or add to a file

in-ter-fluve \in-tər-'flūv\ *n* [inter- + L *fluvius* river — more at **FLUVIAL**] (1895): the area between adjacent streams flowing in the same direction

in-ter-fuse \in-tər-'fyūz\ *vb* [L *interfusio*, pp. of *interfundere* to pour between, fr. *inter-* + *fundere* to pour — more at **FOUND**] (1589): 1: to combine by fusing: BLEND 2: to add as if by fusing: INFUSE *vi*: BLEND, FUSE — **in-ter-fu-sion** \-fyū-zhən\ *n*

in-ter-ga-lac-tic \in-tər-'gə-'lak-tik\ *adj* (1928): 1: situated in or relating to the spaces between galaxies 2: of, relating to, or occurring in outer space (~ battles)

in-ter-gla-cial \-glā-'shəl\ *n* (1867): a warm period between glacial epochs — **interglacial** *adj*

in-ter-gov-ern-men-tal \-gə-'vər(n)-'men-tl\ *adj* (1927): existing or occurring between two or more governments or levels of government

in-ter-gra-da-tion \-grā-'dā-shən, -grā-\ *n* (1874): the condition of an individual or population that intergrades — **in-ter-gra-da-tion-al** \-shən, -shə-nl\ *adj*

in-ter-grade \in-tər-'grād\ *v* (1874): to merge gradually, one with another through a continuous series of intermediate forms

in-ter-grade \in-tər-'grād\ *n* (1888): an intermediate form

in-ter-grow-th \in-tər-'grōth\ *n* (1844): a growing between or together; *also*: the product of such growth

in-ter-im \in-tə-'rəm\ *n* [L, *adv.*, meanwhile, fr. *inter* between, more at **INTER**] (ca. 1580): an intervening time; INTERVAL

interim \in-tə-'rīm\ *adj* (1604): done, made, appointed, or occurring for a term

in-ter-i-or \in-tir-'ē-ər\ *adj* [ME & L; MF, fr. L, compar. of (assumed) OL *interius* inward, on the inside; akin to L *inter*] (15c): 1: lying or occurring, or functioning within the limiting boundaries: INNER (an interior point of a triangle) 2: belonging to mental or spiritual life (a simple ~ piety) 3: belonging to the inner constitution or concealed nature of something (~ meaning of a poem) 4: lying away or remote from the border or shore — **in-ter-i-or-ly** \in-tir-'ē-ər-lē\ *adv*

interior \in-tir-'ē-ər\ *n* (1596): 1: the inner or spiritual nature; CHARACTER 2: the interior part (as of a country or island) 3: the internal or inner part of a thing; INSIDE 4: the internal affairs of a state or nation 5: a representation (as in a play or movie) of the interior of a building

interior angle \in-tir-'ē-ər\ *n* (1756): 1: the inner of the two angles formed where two sides of a polygon come together 2: any of the four angles formed in the area between a pair of parallel lines when a third line cuts them

interior decoration \in-tir-'ē-ər\ *n* (1807): INTERIOR DESIGN

interior decorator \in-tir-'ē-ər\ *n* (1867): INTERIOR DESIGNER, DECORATOR

interior design \in-tir-'ē-ər\ *n* (1927): the art or practice of planning and supervising the design and execution of architectural interiors and their furnishings

interior designer \in-tir-'ē-ər\ *n* (1938): one who specializes in interior design

in-ter-i-or-ize Brit var of **INTERIORIZE**

in-ter-i-or-i-ty \in-tir-'ē-ər-ē-tē, -'ār-\ *n* (1701): interior quality or character; *also*: inner life or substance (characters that lack ~) — **in-ter-i-or-ize** \in-tir-'ē-ər-īz\ *v* — **in-ter-i-or-ize** \-īz-əd, -īz-ɪŋ\ (1906): to make interior; *esp*: to make a part of one's own inner being or mental structure — **in-ter-i-or-i-za-tion** \-tē-ər-ē-ər-'zā-shən\ *n*

interior monologue \in-tir-'ē-ər\ *n* (1922): a usu. extended representation in monologue of a fictional character's thought and feeling

in-ter-ject \in-tər-'jekt\ *v* [L *interjicere*, pp. of *intericere*, fr. *inter-* + *jacere* to throw — more at **JET**] (1588): to throw in between or among other things: INTERPOLATE (~ a remark) *syn* see **INTRODUCE** — **in-ter-jec-tor** \-jek-tər\ *n* — **in-ter-jec-to-ry** \-tə-rē\ *adj*

in-ter-jec-tion \in-tər-'jek-shən\ *n* (15c): 1: the act of uttering exclamations: EJACULATORY *b*: the act of putting in between; INTERPOSITION 2: a: a word or phrase used in exclamation (as *Heu* or *Alas*) *b*: a cry or inarticulate utterance (as *Alas* or *ouch*) *c*: an expression of emotion 3: something that is interjected or that interrupts

in-ter-jec-tion-al \-shən, -shə-nl\ *adj* (1761): 1: of, relating to, or constituting an interjection: EJACULATORY 2: thrown in between other words: PARENTHETICAL — **in-ter-jec-tion-al-ly** *adv*

in-ter-lace \in-tər-'lās\ *vb* [ME *entrelacen*, fr. MF *entrelacer*, fr. OP *entrelacer*, fr. *entre-* + *lacier* to lace] (14c): 1: to unite by or as if by lacing together: INTERWEAVE 2: to vary by alternation or intermixture: INTERPERSE (narrative interlaced with anecdotes) — **in-ter-lace** \-ment\ *n*

in-ter-lard \in-tər-'lārd\ *v* [MF *entrelarder*, fr. OF, fr. *entre-* + *larder* to lard, fr. *lard*, *n*.] (ca. 1587): to vary by intermixture — **in-ter-lard** \-ment\ *n*

in-ter-leave \in-tər-'li:v\ *v* — **in-ter-leave** \-lēv-ɪŋ\ (1668): to arrange or as if in alternate layers

in-ter-leu-kin \in-tər-'li:kən\ *n* [inter- + *leuk-* + *-in*] (1979): any of several compounds of low molecular weight that are produced by lymphocytes, macrophages, and monocytes and that function esp. in regulation of the immune system and esp. cell-mediated immunity

in-ter-leu-kin-1 \-wən\ *n* (1979): an interleukin produced by monocytes and macrophages that regulates immune responses (as in the onset of fever) usu. associated with infection and inflammation

in-ter-leu-kin-2 \-tū\ *n* (1979): an interleukin produced by antigen-stimulated helper T cells in the presence of interleukin-1 that induces proliferation of immune cells (as T cells and B cells) and is used esp. in treating certain cancers

in-ter-line \in-tər-'lɪn\ *v* [ME *entrelinen*, fr. ML *interlinere*, fr. *inter-* + *linea* line] (15c): to insert between lines already written or printed — **in-ter-lin-ea-tion** \-lɪ-nē-'ā-shən\ *n*

interline \in-tər-'lɪn\ *n* [ME, fr. *inter-* + *linen* to line] (15c): to provide (a ment) with an interlining

interline \in-tər-'lɪn\ *adj* (1897): relating to, involving, or carried by two or more transportation lines

Pull-man \pŭl-mən\ *n* [George M. Pullman] (1867) 1: a railroad passenger car with specially comfortable furnishings for day or esp. for night travel 2: a large suitcase

pull off *vi* (1883): to carry out despite difficulties: accomplish successfully against odds

pull-to-rum disease \pə-ˈlɔr-əm-, -lɔr-\ *n* [NL *pullorum* (specific epithet of *Salmonella pullorum*), fr. L. of chickens (gen. pl. of *pullus*)] (1929): a destructive typically diarrheal salmonellosis esp. of young domestic chickens that is caused by a bacterium (*Salmonella pullorum*)

pull-out \pŭl-əut\ *n* (1825) 1: the act or an instance of pulling out: as a: the action in which an airplane goes from a dive to horizontal flight b: PULLBACK 2: something that can be pulled out

pull out *vi* (1855) 1: LEAVE, DEPART 2: WITHDRAW

pull-over \pŭl-ə-vər\ *n* (1899): a pullover garment (as a sweater)

pullover *adj* (1907): put on by being pulled over the head

pull over *vi* (1930): to steer one's vehicle to the side of the road ~ *vi*: to cause to pull over (pulled him over for speeding)

pull round *vi* (1891) chiefly Brit: to regain one's health ~ *vi*, chiefly Brit: to restore to good health

pull tab *n* (1963): a metal tab (as on a can) pulled to open the container

pull through *vi* (1852): to survive a dangerous or difficult situation

pull-to-rum \pŭl-ya-lāt\ *vi* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *pullulatus*, pp. of *pullulare*, fr. *pullulus*, dim. of *pullus* chicken, sprout — more at FOAL] (1619) 1: a: GERMINATE, SPROUT b: to breed or produce freely 2: SWARM, TEEM — *pull-la-la-tion* \pŭl-ya-lā-shən\ *n*

pull-up \pŭl-əp\ *n* (1938): CHINUP

pull up *vi* (1623) 1: to bring to a stop 2: CHECK, REBUKE ~ *vi* 1: a: to check oneself b: to come to an often abrupt halt 2: to draw even with others in a race

pul-mo-nary \pŭl-mə-ner-ē, -pəl-\ *adj* [L *pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmon-*, *pulmo* lung; akin to Gk *pleumôn* lung, Skt *kloman* right lung] (1704) 1: relating to, functioning like, or associated with the lungs 2: PULMONATE 3: carried on by the lungs

pulmonary artery *n* (1704): an artery that conveys venous blood from the heart to the lungs — see HEART illustration

pulmonary circulation *n* (ca. 1890): the passage of blood from the right side of the heart through arteries to the lungs where it picks up oxygen and is returned to the left side of the heart by veins

pulmonary vein *n* (1704): a valveless vein that returns oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart

pul-mo-nate \pŭl-mə-nāt, -pəl-\ *adj* [L *pulmon-*, *pulmo* lung] (ca. 1859) 1: having lungs or organs resembling lungs 2: of or relating to a subclass (Pulmonata) of gastropod mollusks having a respiratory sac and comprising most land snails and slugs and many freshwater snails

pulmonate *n* (1883): a pulmonate gastropod

pul-mo-nic \pŭl-mə-nik, -pəl-\ *adj* [L *pulmon-*, *pulmo*] (1661): PULMONARY

pul-mo-tor \pŭl-mō-tər, -pəl-\ *n* [fr. *Pulmotor*, a trademark] (1911): a respiratory apparatus for pumping oxygen or air into and out of the lungs (as of an asphyxiated person)

pulp \pŭlp\ *n* [ME *pulpe*, fr. MF *poulpe*, fr. L *pulpa* flesh, pulp] (14c) 1: a (1): the soft, succulent part of a fruit usu. composed of mesocarp (2): stem pith when soft and spongy b: a soft mass of vegetable matter (as of apples) from which most of the water has been extracted by pressure c: the soft sensitive tissue that fills the central cavity of a tooth — see TOOTH illustration d: a material prepared by chemical or mechanical means from various materials (as wood or rags) for use in making paper and cellulose products 2: pulverized ore mixed with water 3: a: pulpy condition or character b: something in such a condition or having such a character 4: a magazine or book printed on cheap paper (as newsprint) and often dealing with sensational material — *pulp-i-ness* \pŭl-pē-nəs\ *n* — *pulpy* \pŭl-pē-\ *adj*

pulp *vi* (1683) 1: to reduce to pulp: cause to appear pulpy 2: to deprive of the pulp 3: to produce or reproduce (written matter) in pulp form ~ *vi*: to become pulp or pulpy — *pulper* *n*

pulp-al \pŭl-pəl\ *adj* (1903): of or relating to pulp esp. of a tooth (a ~ abscess) — *pulp-al-ly* \pŭl-pəl-ē\ *adv*

pulp-it \pŭl-pit\ *also* \pŭl-, -pəl\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *pulpitum*, fr. L. staging, platform] (14c) 1: an elevated platform or high reading desk used in preaching or conducting a worship service 2: a: the preaching profession b: a preaching position

pulp-wood \pŭlp-wud\ *n* (1885): a wood (as of aspen, hemlock, pine, or spruce) used in making pulp for paper

pul-que \pŭl-kā, -pŭl-kē, -pŭl-\ *n* [MexSp] (1693): a Mexican alcoholic beverage made from the fermented sap of various agaves (as *Agave atrovirens*)

pul-sant \pŭl-sant\ *adj* (1709): pulsating with activity

pul-sar \pŭl-sär\ *n* [puls + -ar (as in *quasar*)] (1968): a celestial source of pulsating electromagnetic radiation (as radio waves) characterized by a short relatively constant interval (as .033 second) between pulses that is held to be a rotating neutron star

pul-sate \pŭl-sāt\ *also* \pŭl-, -pəl-\ *vi* **pul-sat-ed; pul-sat-ing** [L *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulsare*, freq. of *pellere*] (1794) 1: to exhibit a pulse or pulsation 2: BEAT 2: to throb or move rhythmically: VIBRATE

pul-sa-tile \pŭl-sā-tīl, -tīl\ *adj* (1541): of or marked by pulsation

pul-sa-tion \pŭl-sā-shən\ *n* (1541) 1: rhythmical throbbing or vibrating (as of an artery); also: a single beat or throb 2: a periodically recurring alternate increase and decrease of a quantity (as pressure, volume, or voltage)

pul-sa-tor \pŭl-sā-tər, -pəl-\ *n* (1890): something that beats or throbs in working

pulse \pŭls\ *n* [ME *puls*, fr. OF *pouls* porridge, fr. L *pult-*, *puls*, prob. fr. Gk *polios* (13c): the edible seeds of various leguminous crops (as peas, beans, or lentils); also: a plant yielding pulse

pulse *n* [ME *puls*, fr. MF *pouls*, fr. L *pulsus*, lit., beating, fr. *pellere* to drive, push, beat — more at FELT] (14c) 1: a: a regular throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the heart b: the palpable beat resulting from such pulse as detected in a superficial artery; also: the number of individual beats in a specified time period (as one minute) (a resting ~ of 70) 2: a: underlying sentiment or opinion or an

indication of it b: VITALITY 3: a: rhythmical beating, vibrating, or sounding b: BEAT, THROB 4: a: a transient variation of a quantity (as electrical current or voltage) whose value is normally constant

(1): an electromagnetic wave or modulation thereof of brief duration (2): a brief disturbance of pressure in a medium; esp.: a sound wave of short train of sound waves 5: a dose of a substance esp. when applied over a short period of time (pulse-labeled DNA)

pulse *vb* **pulsed; puls-ing** *vi* (15c): to exhibit a pulse or pulsation

THROB ~ *vi* 1: to drive by or as if by a pulsation 2: to cause to pulsate 3: a: to produce or modulate (as electromagnetic waves) in the form of pulses (pulsed waves) b: to cause (an apparatus) to produce pulses — *puls-er* *n*

pulse-jet engine \pŭls-ˈjet-\ *n* (1949): a jet engine designed to produce a pulsating thrust by the intermittent flow of hot gases

pul-ver-a-ble \pŭl-və-rə-bal, -pŭl-və-rə-\ *adj* (ca. 1617): capable of being pulverized

pul-ver-ize *Brit* var of PULVERIZE

pul-ver-ize \pŭl-və-rīz\ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing [ME, fr. MF *pulverizare*, fr. L *pulverizare*, *pulvis* dust, powder — more at POWDER] (15c) 1: to reduce (as by crushing, beating, or grinding) to very small particles: ATOMIZE 2: ANNIHILATE, DEMOLISH ~ *vi*: to become pulverized — **pul-ver-iz-a-ble** \pŭl-və-rī-zə-bal\ *adj* — **pul-ver-iz-a-tion** \pŭl-və-rī-zā-shən, -pŭl-və-rī-zə-bəl\ *n*

pul-ver-u-lent \pŭl-ˈver-yə-lənt, -ˈver-ə-\ *adj* [L *pulverulentus*, dusty, fr. *pulver-*, *pulvis*] (ca. 1656) 1: consisting of or reducible to fine powder 2: being or looking dusty: CRUMBLY

pul-vil-lus \pŭl-ˈvī-ləs, -ˈvī-\ *n*, pl. -vī-lī, -ˈvī-lī, -ˈvī-lī [NL, fr. L. dim. of *pulvis*] (ca. 1826): one of the lobed hairy adhesive organs that terminate the feet of dipteran flies

pul-vi-nus \pŭl-ˈvī-nəs, -ˈvī-\ *n*, pl. -vī-nī, -ˈvī-nī, -ˈvī-nī [NL, fr. L. cushion] (1857): a mass of large thin-walled cells surrounding a vascular strand at the base of a petiole or petiole and functioning in turgor movements of leaves or leaflets

puma \pŭ-mə, -ˈpyū-\ *n*, pl. **pumas** *also* **puma** [Sp, fr. Quechua] (1777) — **COUGAR**; also: the fur or pelt of a cougar

pum-ice \pŭm-ī-sē\ *n* [ME *pomis*, fr. MF, fr. L *pumice*, *pumex*, more at FOAM] (15c): a volcanic glass full of cavities and very light in weight used esp. in powder form for smoothing and polishing — **pum-ice-ous** \pŭm-ī-sē-əs, -pŭ-\ *adj*

pum-ic-ite \pŭm-ī-sīt\ *n* (1916): PUMICE

pum-mel \pŭm-məl\ *vb* -meled; -mel-ing *also* -mel-ing [pŭm-məl-īŋ, -pŭm-məl-īŋ, -pŭm-məl-īŋ] [alter. of *pommel*] (1548): POUND, BEAT

pum-mel-to *var* of POMELO 2

pump \pŭmp\ *n* [ME *pumpe*, *pompe*, fr. MLG *pumpe* or MD *pompe*, perh. fr. Sp *bomba*, of imit. origin] (15c) 1: a device that raises, transfers, or compresses fluids or that attenuates gases esp. by suction or pressure or both 2: HEART 3: an act or the process of pumping 4: an energy source (as light) for pumping atoms or molecules 5: a mechanism (as the sodium pump) for pumping atoms, ions, or molecules

pump *vi* (1508) 1: to work a pump: raise or move a fluid with a pump 2: to exert oneself to pump or as if to pump something 3: to move in a manner that resembles the action of a pump handle ~ *vi* 1: a: to raise (as water) with a pump b: to draw fluid from with a pump 2: to pour forth, deliver, or draw with or as if with a pump ~ *ed* money into its economy) (~ new life into the classroom) 3: to operate by manipulating a lever b: to manipulate as if operating a pump handle (~ed my hand warmly) c: to cause to move with an action resembling that of a pump handle (a runner ~ing her arms) 4: to transport (as ions) against a concentration gradient by the expenditure of energy 6: a: to excite (as atoms or molecules) esp. so as to cause emission of coherent monochromatic electromagnetic radiation (as in a laser) b: to energize (as a laser) by pumping — **pump** *iron*: to lift weights

pump *n* [origin unknown] (1555): a shoe that grips the foot chiefly at the toe and heel; esp.: a close-fitting woman's dress shoe with a moderate to high heel

pumped storage *n* (1927): a hydroelectric system in which electricity is generated during periods of high demand by the use of water that has been pumped into a reservoir at a higher altitude during periods of low demand

pump-er \pŭm-pər\ *n* (1660): one that pumps; esp.: a fire truck equipped with a pump

pump-per-nick-el \pŭm-pər-nī-kəl\ *n* [G, fr. *pumpern* to break wind, *Nickel* goblin; fr. its reputed indigestibility] (1756): a dark coarse sordid bread made of unbolted rye flour

pump-kin \pŭm(p)-kən, -ˈpəp-kən\ *n*, often attrib [alter. of earlier *pumpion*, modif. of F *popon*, *pompon* melon, pumpkin, fr. L *pepon*, *pepo*, fr. Gk *pepon*, fr. *pepon* ripened; akin to Gk *pesein* to cook; ripen — more at COOK] (1654) 1: a: the usu. round orange fruit of a vine (*Cucurbita pepo*) of the gourd family widely cultivated as food 2: WINTER CROCKNECK *Brit*: any of various large-fruited winter squashes (*C. maxima*) 2: a usu. hairy prickly vine that produces pumpkins

pump-kin-seed \-sēd\ *n* (1814): a brilliantly colored No. American freshwater sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*) with a reddish spot on the operculum

pump priming *n* (1936): government investment expenditures designed to induce a self-sustaining expansion of economic activity

pump up *vi* (1791) 1: a: to fill with enthusiasm or excitement b: to fill with or as if with air: INFLATE 2: INCREASE 1

pun \pŭn\ *n* [perh. fr. It *puntiglio* fine point, quibble — more at PUNCTILIO] (1662): the usu. humorous use of a word in such a way as to suggest two or more of its meanings or the meaning of another word similar in sound

pun *vi* **punned; pun-nig** (1670): to make puns

puna \pŭ-nə\ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Quechua] (1613): a treeless windswept tableland or basin in the higher Andes

punch \pŭnch\ *vb* [ME, fr. MF *poinçonner* to prick, stamp, fr. *poinçon* punchon] *vi* (14c) 1: a: PROD, POKE b: DRIVE HERD (~ing cattle) 2: a: to strike with a forward thrust esp. of the fist b: to drive or push forcibly by or as if by a punch c: to hit (a ball) with less than a full swing 3: to emboss, cut, perforate, or make with or as if with a

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